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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE gratification at the success of Mr. EVARTS is confined to no faction of the party and no section of the country. It is felt to be the one bright spot in the recent record of the party. The canvass conducted by Mr. MORTON's friends seems to have been as honorable as it was spirited. They were men of a lower class as a rule than were Mr. EVARTS' supporters, but they fought fairly. The greatest obstacle in the way of their success was the wide and earnest enthusiasm of the people for Mr. EVARTS. This they admitted when they tried to substitute secret for open voting in the Republican caucus, avowedly to spare their doubtful friends the "pressure" which might force them to support Mr. EVARTS. No other man stood so well at the head of the Republican ranks in that State in the recent campaign, and no other awakened so much enthusiasm by his bearing and his words. And it is not out of the line of possibility that Mr. EVARTS may not have the opportunity to serve six years in the United States Senate.

THE *Boston Advertiser* labors to prove that the CAMERON success is the outcome of some kind of compact in which Mr. BLAINE's nomination was a consideration. Driven from its position that Mr. BLAINE himself made a bargain with the CAMERONS, it now asserts that his friends among the Independents came to an understanding with the machine, by which the field was to be left clear to the CAMERONS in consideration of their acquiescence in Mr. BLAINE's nomination. But in truth, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. QUAY, Mr. MAGEE and his other *entourage*, except Mr. COOPER, never did acquiesce in that nomination. They were opposed to it, and when they found farther resistance hopeless, they tried to qualify Mr. BLAINE's victory by committing the delegates to Mr. EDMUNDS as a second choice. Nothing did so much to take the heart out of any enthusiasm for Mr. EDMUNDS in this State as the discovery that the CAMERON machine would be thoroughly well satisfied with him.

The Independents made their great mistake in not keeping the Senatorial contest in mind from the first. They were warned even at the State Convention of the danger of leaving the State Committee in the hands of the old managers. But they were disposed to forget bygones and to be conciliatory to the faction which they then found so greatly in the minority. So they left Mr. COOPER in his old place as Chairman. That Mr. COOPER used his position to secure the return of members who would not bolt a caucus nomination—as was done in Mr. OLIVER's case—he now frankly admits. While the Republicans generally were hard at work within and outside the State for Mr.

BLAINE Mr. COOPER was using his official position to "fix things" for Mr. CAMERON. And he succeeded.

THE rigid execution of Mr. EDWARD. YATES' sentence is a matter for general congratulation. The license of the English "society papers" has reached a point where a caution of this kind is highly necessary. From being a mere chronicle of the day's events in "society" they have become engines of social oppression by their unscrupulous record of every breath of scandal which assails well known names. Mr. YATES atones for one offense out of many by three months of prison fare and prison accommodation. His luxurious furniture for his cell and his fine cookery have been intercepted by the order of the authorities. He is to get no favor but exemption from hard labor.

The mischief done by such men is not monopolized by England. We have American editors who might take the same penalty without any injustice to themselves, and with great gain to society. There has been a rapid growth of such men in journalism. The success of a few unscrupulous editors, turned the weaker heads among the younger men. Once the ideal editor among journalists was a man like Mr. GREELEY, Mr. GODDARD, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. RAYMOND or Mr. CHANDLER. We should not like to name those—living and dead—who have come to fill this place, and whose imitators are imperiling the power of journalism to direct public opinion. Nothing can be more certain than that the hold the press has on public opinion depends on the belief that it aims at speaking the truth. Let the public reach the point of "not knowing what to believe," and another great social force will have lost its power.

There are strong points of resemblance between the modern journalist and the mediæval priest. Both belong to a guild which in spite of serious internal quarrels is substantially united in the assertion of the guild's privileges. Both guilds contain men of the loftiest characters, whose worth is used by the base ones as a shield for vile acts. Both are impersonal and implacable. Both affect infallibility and never retract a step or an utterance, however strong the proofs that they have blundered. Both gained their hold on society as the champions of human rights against political tyranny. And it may yet be said of both that they perished through a general revolt against their own tyranny.

WHEN Secretary McCULLOCH recommends measures for the relief of the whiskey distillers, as one of the largest interests in the country, it is hard for Republicans to

give due weight and force to his recommendations. They are apt to remember how much consideration for important industries was shown in the Secretary's report, and the part these clients of his played in our recent politics. But it is their duty to lay aside both of these considerations and to act as though there were no occasion for them. If our laws would unduly press on the distillery interest we should give them as much relief as is consistent with the public interest. If the demand for an immediate payment of excise duties will ruin them we cannot afford their ruin, as it will react on other industries. If it will force them to sell large quantities of whiskey at a sacrifice we cannot afford to have whiskey cheapened even at their expense. We do not pronounce upon the facts, which are too much involved to be easily estimated in the proper light. But Congress should learn to act upon them.

THE Democrats of the House are much franker with regard to Free Trade than they were three months ago. Then it was all but impossible to get any of them to pronounce that phrase. Now Mr. DORSEMER, Mr. COX and other Democratic lights are quite frank in avowing their belief in that policy. They all appeal to the present hard times as an effect of the tariff, as though it was this country alone that had hard times. And they all lament the hindrances to our commerce which are presented by our high duties, as though we laid these duties on exports, or were not exporting more manufactures than ever before in our history. Mr. HISCOCK pressed the evidence of fact against their theories, but without making much impression. They will adduce the same arguments on every occasion, as though they never had been met and answered.

If any one had claimed that the tariff was a cure-all for every kind of industrial difficulty, it would be just to complain of it when it did not prevent hard times. Take a parallel case: Very few people managed to keep warm in the bitterly cold days just before Christmas. They crouched over heaters and around stoves, but were cold with all their appliances to fight Manitoba. But nobody thought of tearing down his house or throwing stoves or furnaces out of doors, as though such methods had proven a failure. Nobody thought the bleak hillside just as good as a fire-warmed house, even though the warming was imperfect. So with the Tariff. Hard times would be far harder without it, and our depression would be far greater if we had made our country the dumping-ground for the accumulated stocks of goods under which the manufacturers of Europe are staggering.

THE failure of the OLIVERS in Pittsburg and the CISCOS in New York might have had very serious consequences to the country if it had come in a time of expansion and fancied security. One of the few compensations of hard times is that the country can stand a great deal without feeling any shock. The wretched beatitude: "Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed!" has some truth in such times. Besides this, a closer observation of the condition of both firms seems to show that their suspension will be only temporary. Neither of them proposes to go into liquidation, and the OLIVERS ask but five years' extension to get their iron business on its feet again.

The failures of last year were unusually numerous, but a large share of them amounted to no more than a temporary suspension for an understanding with creditors. The fundamental industries of the country are in a sound condition. Wheat sells in the Northwest at seventy-six cents a bushel, and costs but forty to produce. The farmers do not show any backwardness in paying the interest on mortgages, and only the makers of implements suffer, because their customers make up their mind to put up with an old reaper or the like for a longer period than they would if times were better. The same principle affects all our metallic industries to an extent greater than it does any others. A man can put up with an old stove or an old kettle longer than with an old coat. Normal demand is suspended, and will continue so until the wear and tear forces replacement. Then it probably will be found that our capacity to produce is not in excess of the natural demand, but in defect.

THE Indian Rights Association is to be congratulated in that its criticisms of Congressional action have pierced even the thick skins of a Congressional committee. Mr. ELLIS made the best defense possible of the conduct of his committee towards the Indians of Montana. It was chiefly "brow-beating plaintiff's attorney." He said the committee had proposed a grant as large as the Department asked, and that this grant had been doubled before the bill passed finally. This was true enough as regards the appropriation to make up the deficiency of the year before. But it was not true as regards the appropriation for the current year. In that the committee cut down what the Department proposed, and thus incurred the responsibility for the grievous suffering which resulted.

THERE is but one objection to the President's selection of Col. CARROLL D. WRIGHT as the head of the new Bureau of Statistics. Colonel WRIGHT is doing such excellent work in Massachusetts as the head of the State Bureau of Labor and Statistics, that it seems a pity to disturb him. He is in the centre of a highly intelligent community, which takes its economic notions very largely from foreign theorists, and is out of sympathy with the movement of our industrial growth. A man of hard facts, who commands respect by the judicial fairness of his dealing with figures, can do much to bring such a community back from the

clouds. Such we believe was largely the effect of Colonel WRIGHT's admirable report of last year on wages in England and in Massachusetts; and we hoped for similar work in the coming years which would command local attention by rousing local pride in so able a statist.

But apart from considerations of this sort, there can be no objection to the nomination. Of all who have been named for the place, not one has made such a record in this field as has Colonel WRIGHT, and we predict great results from his entrance upon the national service.

THE Senate has passed a bill authorizing the President to put on the retired list any General who has been in command of the whole army. This is to meet the objection made by President ARTHUR to the bill for the relief of General FITZ JOHN PORTER, that it commanded him to do something for which the responsibility was vested solely in the Executive. There is but one General in the United States who has been in command of the army and is not on the retired list. But even if the bill should pass, as might be expected from the general support given it by the Democratic Senators, it will be optional with Mr. ARTHUR or Mr. CLEVELAND to make the appointment. The House has refused to take up the bill out of the regular course, but this, we presume, does not foretoken its defeat. It is to be remembered that whatever individuals have done for Gen. GRANT, the nation has done no more than pay him the fixed salaries of the military and civil positions he has filled in its service.

GOVERNOR PATTISON in his annual message to the Legislature makes some serious, though no doubt unintentional, misstatements with regard to the cost of publishing the reports of the State Geological Survey. He fixes the cost of each volume by charging to it the whole costs of the survey which it reports, as though there had been no gains in opening up the mineral resources apart from the printing of a book about each district. He divides this total cost by a supposed average number of the editions, and this supposed number is but a half or a third as great as were actually printed. In this way he discovers that each volume cost from \$1.50 to \$5, the actual cost being but \$1.12 to \$1.20 a volume, including maps.

WE DID injustice to Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON in our remarks on the defeat of Mr. H. CABOT LODGE as a candidate for Congress. It was not Mr. LODGE against whom Colonel HIGGINSON sought to array his Independent friends, but Governor ROBINSON. He did nothing to oppose Mr. LODGE's election.

THE subject of athletics is discussed by ex-Senator CONKLING, *apropos* of the alleged match between SULLIVAN and RYAN. The fact that Mr. CONKLING was on Tuesday discussing prize fights, while the Legislature of his own State was filling for six years the seat which he formerly occupied in the United States Senate, may seem a notable circumstance, and one illustrating that, after

all, men find, as COWPER puts it, just the niche they were ordained to fill. Assuming, however, that the ex-Senator, who has a tall and handsome figure, and who has always been interested in athletic exercises, is something of an authority with regard to them, it may be of interest to note what he says. The training of the prize-fighters, he says, kills them. Their practice of hardening their muscles, reducing their flesh, and bringing their nerves to the highest tension, proves fatal at an age when they should be still strong and vigorous. In marked contrast to this, he thinks, "is the system of EDWARD HANLAN the oarsman. He has outrowed everybody, and his only training is the taking of walks and the pulling of his light boat. That is all he does when preparing for a match, and I'll guarantee that his muscles are as soft and as pliant as those of any man in this building. He does not work to reduce his flesh nor violate any of the laws of nature. On the contrary, he follows nature's rules. As you know, he is the ablest oarsman in the world, and instead of breaking his health adds to and improves it."

"EVERY extreme provokes an equal reaction." The *laissez-faire* theory of government, which prevailed in England thirty years ago, and to some extent spread to America, is provoking a reaction equally violent. Instead of the old worship of competition as the great instrument of justice and equality, we have a superstitious regard for State interference as the cure-all for social evils. Instead of a Radicalism which almost defied individual initiative, we have a collectivist Radicalism, which wants the State to have a finger in every pie and pocket. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN represents the new tendency in England, and has been frightening society by the display of his programme. It is the more terrifying as it is believed that he, more than any other statesman, will have the ear of the new constituencies created by the reform bill.

Some parts of the programme are matters of simple justice. He proposes to restore to the people all the lands unjustly enclosed during the last half century. The extent of the dismay this causes is an index of the extent to which the common people have been robbed. It is even said—but this must be an exaggeration—that if such a law were passed no land titles in England would be safe and every estate would be injured.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN announces his entire acceptance of Mr. PARNELL's programme for England and Scotland as well as Ireland. He wants to see the principles of the Irish land law applied to English and Scotch tenures. He wants to see the land of both countries in the hands of a peasant proprietary. This is not communism or land nationalization, as Mr. GEORGE and his disciples claim. It is but a proposal to reverse the long process by which the land was taken from the people. It is a thing which must be done before England attains that equal development of her industries which is essential to national prosperity. But it will need care in the doing, lest the principles of the communist should receive

the sanction of English law. The Irish land laws are a bad model in this respect.

THE future of Egypt is still in the balance. The Great Powers, with the exception of Italy, are agreed in rejecting the proposals England has made for the settlement of Egyptian finances, although they hardly can be said to have made one of their own devising. They merely ask that England shall guarantee a larger sum for the present emergency, and shall leave other questions open until an international commission has reported as to the extent and character of the relief which shall be accorded to the Egyptian taxpayer. To this proposal England very naturally objects that it restores the multiple control of Egypt under another name, and that her services in "restoring order" entitle her to a larger voice in the affairs of Egypt than this accorded her. But when once the plain and clear lines of national autonomy are obliterated, there is no limit to the absurdities which may result. The overthrow of ARABI BEY plunged European diplomacy into a limitless ocean of diplomatic suggestions and possibilities. The Jingo party in England, who are by no means the Tories alone, suggest that England shall treat her occupation of England as a conquest. This at once would take away all right of France or Germany to meddle, except by force of arms. Some of Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet favor this proposal, but his own solid and determined resistance makes it impossible except as the result of a change in the ministry. There can be no doubt that the Egyptian policy of the government has weakened it both internally and with the country. It was the one great question for whose settlement the Premier turned aside from the line of international duty and yielded to an unworthy pressure. A less scrupulous statesman—a PALMERSTON for instance—would have retrieved the blunder by pressing on still farther and annexing Egypt. Mr. GLADSTONE has too much conscience to take this course, and his present difficulty exemplifies the truth that the sins of good men meet with swifter retribution than do those of men whose consciences are less awake.

We observe that the good town of Edinburgh proposes to send to Parliament next time Mr. GEORGE JACOB GOSCHEN, the prime author of all this difficulty. It is a dark day when the northern capital can find no better man to represent it than this arch agent of the English and continental Shylocks, who plunged the country into war for the sake of the bondholders.

THE French Cabinet also is troubled with a surplus of conscience, but not in its leader. General COURBERON, the Minister of War, has resigned because the ministry has broken its pledges to the country. When the Tonquin expedition was under discussion for the first time, it was suggested that extensive military operations in Eastern Asia would result in weakening the army maintained for national defense at home. The strongest assurances to the contrary were given. No drain of troops would be permitted to an extent that would make France less capable of

self-defense in a great European war. In these pledges M. FERRY united with General CAMPERON, the latter declaring that he would resign if they were broken. His resignation emphasizes the fact that they have been broken, and that France is not in a position to maintain herself against an attack from any first-rate power.

This discovery has made a profound sensation in France, and has strengthened the hands of M. CLEMENCEAU in his opposition to the war. It is true that Frenchmen do not feel the sort of indignation which such a breach of faith would arouse in England or America. There is no such contempt for lying in Latin as in Teutonic countries. But they are painfully alive to the danger which attends the crippling of their armies, and while at present Germany is all smiles and good will, no one can tell how soon Prince BISMARCK's attitude may be altered, or how much his smiles may have been intended to lull M. FERRY into confidence. A few kind words and a little sympathy in the quarrel with England were well invested if they led France to unfit herself for any act of aggression, and even for self-defense.

STEADINESS IN WAGES.

MR. WILLIAM RATHBONE, of Liverpool, is a merchant who takes a lively interest in questions of political economy, and who discusses such questions quite as well as the theoretical economists do. He is, of course, a Free Trader, and therefore inclined to think that English conditions are better than American. He admits that wages in America are higher than in England, but insists that in England they are steadier than with us. Great variations in the English rate are unknown, and in this way the English workmen escape the "demoralizing" effects of the great vibrations to which American workmen are subjected.

This kind of argument is not novel. It was the one economic argument put forward in defense of American slavery. A copperhead song of war times ran:

You may talk about the South,
But you'd better shut your mouth,
For the negroes on a Southern plantation
Are better off by far
Than your Northern poor folks are,
For they've all got a steady situation.

And Mr. CARLYLE, in his "American Iliad in a Nutshell," converted the same argument into vigorous but ineffective prose. Slavery was right because the slave was sure of support under every variation of markets and every change of commercial relations. The same argument was used by the Muscovite party against the dissolution of the Russian village community. Under the Russian system of land communism the peasant was sure of a living. He could not rise as high as individual enterprise would take him, if he had any. He would find his more thoughtless neighbors a burden on his back. But he never could sink as low as the English pauper. So let communism be retained until two-thirds of the village vote for its abolition, i. e. till the last day in the afternoon. The same consideration appeals powerfully to Prince BISMARCK. It chimes in with his absolute

temper and his entire ignorance of economic law. His elaborate and costly scheme for the insurance of German workmen against all sorts of risk and disaster has this for its object. Its cost must keep the workman from any high degree of prosperity. As it falls directly on the best paid class, it will prevent great inequalities of condition among them. But it ensures them against the fate of the pauper.

In England the rate of wages probably is much steadier than in America. The rate of wages is fixed more by current social ideals, than by supply or demand. It is high in America because our ideal of what the life of the workman should be is high, and because the tariff enables us to realize that ideal in normal conditions and ordinary times. It is low in England because the English ideal is derived from economists haunted by the nightmares of Malthusianism. Those economists define "the natural and necessary rate of wages" as that amount which will supply the *unmarried* workman with the necessities of life, and with those articles—beer, tobacco and the like—which his class regard as necessities. When the working people have been brought down to that level there is not much chance of forcing them much lower. They probably will enjoy a steadier rate of wages, as does the slave a steadier condition of comfort. Wages can fall only with the prices of the real and conventional necessities, or with the cessation of a demand for some of the conventional necessities. The great argument for the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1838-45 was the necessity of cheap food to enable a reduction of wages, and thus to aid English manufacturers in underselling foreign competitors. "Cheap bread! He means cheap wages, curse him!" was the English workman's comment on Mr. CORDEN, according to CHARLES KINGSLEY. A similar result would be reached, according to Mr. McCULLOCH, by the conversion of the English laborer to temperance principles. The money now spent for beer, gin and whiskey would not be saved by the working classes. It simply would be deducted from wages. No change in the conditions of production, according to these theorists, would serve to enlarge the English workman's margin for saving, which now is but 2 per cent of his wages. The saving banks of Massachusetts contain in deposits nearly forty millions of dollars more than those of all England. The amount has increased five-fold in that State since our Protective tariff went into effect.

The American workman takes more risks than his English brother. That is much the same as saying that he is a freer man, with larger opportunities for acquiring wealth. Risk and gain go together. The class which is exempt from risk remains poor. Some of our own arrangements between labor and capital are objectionable for this very reason. The Pittsburgh sliding scale in the iron business is an instance. It insures the workman against the fall of wages below a certain point, with the condition that the best of times and the highest of prices shall not raise them above another given point. This is a mistaken policy. It

takes from the workman the opportunity to insure himself by saving. It has the consequence that in no part of the country is the severity of hard times felt so keenly, and nowhere are the relations of capital and labor more strained.

High wages may be demoralizing to English workmen as being something monstrous and abnormal. The wives of English miners complain that they mean only more drunkenness and wife-beating. But the American workman is not demoralized by them. He saves in one shape or another against a rainy day. He has ambitions for a good home, for the education of his children, for owning a bit of ground. And high wages are the necessary condition to realize the American idea of "the natural rate of wages." It is the rate which enables the married workman to support his family in decent comfort, while his children are getting the education needed for their subsequent life.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE UNDER PROTECTION.

A favorite maxim of the Free Traders is that imposts on foreign products restrict commerce with other countries, and, by impairing their ability to buy, reduce the exchanges of the protected State, and so depress its industries. The customary answer of the other side is that the loss of foreign trade is more than compensated by the increase of domestic exchanges consequent upon the diversification of home industries. But this argument is far from all that might be urged. It can be shown, both theoretically and statistically, that under Protection the foreign commerce of a country is augmented, and in this way the issue is joined with the Free Traders, not by demurrer, but by direct denial. Having encountered among English authorities some emphatic illustrations of this position, I present them in this article in support of the theory that Protection tends to the permanent increase of foreign trade.

First we have a negative argument from Germany. Dr. Wagner, of Königsberg, who prepared for the Blacks, of Edinburg, their Encyclopædia article on Germany, says that "all imported goods were taxed until 1865, with very few exceptions. Since then Free Trade has been more in favor, and a considerable reduction has taken place in the number of taxed articles." Now this abatement of imposts ought, on Manchester principles, to have been followed by an increase of commerce, especially in those products which had become the established merchandise of the country and this increase should be marked, after the few years had elapsed requisite to adjust trade to its new channels. There was a still further tariff reduction in 1870, but Dr. Wagner says that from 1873 to 1879 the cotton industry had not improved—in fact, Germany retained 143,000 cwt. less of her cotton imposts in the latter than in the former year. He adds: "In 1873 the duties on iron were abolished, still its importation, owing to the stagnation of trade, has not increased." In the five years from 1872 to 1876 the adverse balance of trade had grown from \$243,500,000 to \$313,000,000. The imports of Bremen decreased from 1871 to 1877 by about \$6,000,000, a period during which, the Doctor remarks, "the stagnation in the development of trade is obvious." The result of the experiments in the direc-

tion of Free Trade was so disappointing that, in the language of the same writer, "in 1879 Germany has suddenly returned to an extreme protective system." In other words, ten years' trial of reduced tariffs did not result in bringing more raw material to Germany factories and forges. In a period of five years from 1872 the entire foreign trade had increased only 6.6 per cent., while the population had gained 4.1 per cent. In 1875 Germany, under her policy of low duties, had, with her 42,000,000 of people, only \$37,640,000 more foreign trade than France, with her 36,000,000 of population and her enormous debt.

Turning to France, we have M. Gausseron holding the following opinion: "Although the principles of Free Trade are now better understood in France than they were formerly, and are generally considered by French economists and statesmen as most conducive to the interests of a nation, their application is still far from complete, owing to the enormous charges brought upon the country by the late war, but chiefly to the personal influence of M. Thiers, the first President of the republic, who was a determined upholder of Protection. * * * The fact does not admit of question, that notwithstanding the tax on raw materials and other duties which hamper the commercial intercourse of France with other nations, her foreign trade has been constantly increasing." From 1869, the year before the German invasion, to 1875, notwithstanding the terrible calamities of the war with Prussia, the foreign trade of France had increased \$236,260,000, or about 15 per cent., as against triumphant Germany's increase of about 6 per cent. under Free Trade coquetry.

One of M. Gausseron's observations is not of obvious logical application. It is difficult to conceive how the "enormous charges brought on by the late war" are more easily encountered on principles opposed to those which "French economists and statesmen consider as most conducive to the interests of a nation." Minds not indoctrinated with the luminous theories of Free Trade would naturally conclude that the public burdens could be best borne by a policy which caused trade to flourish. But that slip is easily overlooked in view of the fact that M. Gausseron tells us France is pursuing a policy which augments her foreign trade, and it is one of Protection.

The story of the United States will be submitted to all kinds of explanations, except that of Protection, by the opponents of that fiscal scheme. Yet the fact remains, not that it prospered by the delopment of its internal commerce alone, but that in seventeen years after the surrender of General Lee its foreign commerce became the most imposing of any nation on the globe, except Great Britain, and in that time increased nearly 15.2 per cent.

Perhaps the most notable trade movements illustrative of the influence of high protective duties on foreign trade are found in the facts concerning Canada, furnished by Prof. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto. Speaking of the Reciprocity Treaty which established a large measure of free exchanges between Canada and the United States, and under which the exports southward across the lakes and the St. Lawrence rose to the unprecedented height of \$54,714,383 during the last year of the treaty's existence, Professor Wilson gives us to understand that the termination of that agreement with us was anticipated on his side of the line with much anxiety. To meet the dreaded repression of trade the Northern colonies pressed on their union under one government, completed the Inter-Colonial Railway, improved their canals, rivers and harbors, and voted subsidies to new steamship lines. Energies which lay dormant under the soothing influence of reciprocal trade awoke to new activity, and

Canada advanced with rapid strides on a career of consolidation and progress. So far from the abrogation of that treaty's impairing the volume or value of foreign trade on either side of the St. Lawrence, Professor Wilson says that in seven years from its expiration Canadian commerce rose "to \$235,201,203, being \$75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence." This learned instructor of colonial youth goes on to point out the severe injury inflicted upon the port of Boston by the absurd policy of the United States. As it was with that port that Canadian exchanges in the States were chiefly transacted, he quotes the estimate of E. H. Derby as follows: "The commerce of Boston affected by the Reciprocity Treaty exceeds \$27,000,000 annually." But the foreign trade of that port rose from \$78,641,973 in 1874 to \$137,828,428 in 1880. Thus, without the advantages of the Elgin Treaty, the commerce of Boston advances 77 per cent in six years, although Congress had done nothing to stimulate foreign exchanges in other directions. Since Professor Wilson wrote the article from which we have quoted, the Dominion has shut itself tightly within a protective tariff, under which her revenues have come to exceed her expenditures, her borrowing credit has greatly improved, and her large receipts from customs show that her foreign trade is constantly expanding under the very policy by which the Free Traders assured her it would be destroyed. Under the Reciprocity Treaty the balance of trade was largely adverse to Canada, and also to the United States. Since its abrogation the Dominion exports have grown largely to exceed her imports. At the port of Boston likewise the balance of trade changed from 1874 to 1880, from nearly \$20,000,000 against the States to \$500,000 in their favor, while for the whole country it has now become steadily on our side of the account.

A study of this Elgin Treaty is timely at this juncture, when Mr. Arthur's administration is pressing us so briskly along the line of new commercial treaties in the South. Our experience under this one shows that it was illusory and paralyzing, and that both Canada and the United States have done a larger business without that entangling alliance.

In the instances of the four largest commercial nations of the world, except Great Britain, we have shown that one gained almost absolutely nothing by ten years of experimenting with Free Trade, and that the commerce of the other three rapidly expanded under the withdrawal of reciprocal engagements and the application of protective principles to their trade. It should be remembered that France under Thiers revoked the treaty which Cobden and Napoleon III. entered into, and that M. Gausseron's observations on French trade were made with reference to that event.

Now here are four statistical denials taken from English publications of the Free Trade claim that Protection destroys the markets of protected countries and represses their foreign exchanges. A tariff for revenue is more open to this charge. Such a tariff Mexico has, and here the aim of Custom House duties is not to support native industry, while cheapening the cost of living, but to make every exchange put something in the national treasury. Hence Mexico, in common with England, puts heavy duties on what she cannot produce, and yet must buy. But where a tariff is really protective it is reasonable to expect that it will increase foreign trade, because it makes free the traffic in products peculiar to different countries, and because it brings the resources of the protected State into market and renders them available for trade.

D. O. KELLOGG.

THE LATE COLONEL BURNABY.

Lieutenant Colonel BURNABY, reported killed by the Arabs at the wells of Abuklea in Wednesday's engagement, was a splendid specimen of the soldier and man. Six feet and a half in height, he weighed about 225 pounds, was perfectly fearless and animated always with the love of adventure. He was an excellent newspaper man, having a keen eye for the picturesque and for details, with a good editorial sense of the probable effect of results. His liver was the cause of his first international notoriety. Having trouble with it, his doctor advised a hot climate and BURNABY went to Egypt. Sweltering there did not produce the effect the physician desired, and a cold climate was suggested. This resulted in the ride to Khiva, which, when published, brought its author a lieutenantancy, fame and the undying hatred of the Russian government—for in that book he disclosed a possible, shrewd plan of Russian aggrandizement in Asia. It was only by strategy that the clever soldier reached Khiva, for having been warned that the Russian Government would never permit him to reach the city he made a detour from his declared route and saw Khiva and its Khan. On his return he found at Orenburg—I think—orders for his immediate return to London. He had accomplished his object and was quite willing to obey.

During the Russian-Turkish war he did everything he could to aid the Turks. One day at Homburg-von-der-Hohe, in the summer of 1877, I joined him in his room near the Kursaal, and amused myself with reading parts of his "Ride Through Asia Minor," which he was then revising. He was writing at the open window, which was latticed with white roses.

"What are you writing?" I asked. "An account of Russian atrocities on the Danube, 'from an eye-witness.' It's for the *Daily Telegraph*. They pay well—three guineas a column. This is my fourth letter."

This was just like him. He carried his British loyalty into everything he did. Firing the British heart through the *Daily Telegraph* was not, however, exciting enough, and in the following autumn he drew his sword for the Turks, keeping his pen also employed. As soon as the Russians knew he was with the enemy they issued orders to shoot at sight any man with the enemy over six feet high.

Colonel BURNABY was well fitted for his adventurous travels, as he spoke seventeen languages and understood eight more. While at Homburg we met a German professor, one evening, who spoke thirty-four, and the way the two fired strange words back and forth was to me highly amusing, though, of course, unintelligible. What BURNABY knew he knew thoroughly, and on his own ground the professor could not out him. Probably before his death and during his Egyptian campaign he had mastered the dialects with which he came in contact, and I have no doubt that dying with his hand on an infidel's throat he was able to curse him in his native tongue.

He was a very powerful man and no end of good stories are told of his muscular prowess. He belonged to "The Blues," the crack English regiment, which takes its turn with two others in being yearly quartered at Windsor. While there on one occasion some officers of the mess got hold of two Shetland ponies that had just arrived for Her Majesty's stables and induced them to walk up stairs, where they were exhibited on the mess room table. After the fun was over the serious part came in—how to get them out again. The ponies stubbornly refused to step down a single step. After every expedient had failed BURNABY solved the trouble, tucked one under

each arm and carried them down stairs. So strong was he that he was able with his fingers to bend a half-penny. He was a very useful officer, a good one, and his death will be a source of profound regret to England. He was, as may be imagined, whole-souled, generous, loving and an ideal man of the sword. W. R. B.

WHEN THE BOATS COME HOME.

Sarah Doudney, in Good Words.

There's light upon the sea to-day,
And gladness on the strand;
Ah! well ye know that hearts are gay
When sails draw nigh the land!
We followed them with thoughts and tears,
Far, far across the foam;
Dear Lord, it seems a thousand years
Until the boats come home!

We tend the children, live our life,
And toil, and mend the nets;
But is there ever maid or wife
Whose faithful heart forgets?
We know what cruel dangers lie
Beneath that shining foam,
And watch the changes in the sky
Until the boats come home.

There's glory on the sea to-day,
The sunset gold is bright;
Methought I heard a grandsire say,
"At eve it shall be light."
O'er waves of crystal touched with fire,
And flakes of pearly foam,
We gaze, and see our heart's desire;
The boats are coming home.

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN LESSON OF THE FREE TRADE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND. By General M. M. Trumbull. Pp. 290. Chicago: Schuman & Simpson.

General Trumbull is an enthusiastic Free Trader, who has given us a book of subordinate value and some capacity for doing mischief. He has so little acquaintance with the history of economic discussion as to charge American Protectionists borrowing their arguments from "the speeches delivered in the British Parliament in 1844 by the advocates of the English Protective system." This American and historian of matters economical has never looked into Alexander Hamilton, Tench Coxe, Charles J. Ingersoll or Matthew Carey. He has gathered into his book a great many unquestionable facts with regard to the agitation of 1838-46. But he has taken no pains to appreciate the social and historical background of that agitation. He never mentions the reform of 1832, which transferred political power to the middle class, whose interests lay with the advance of English manufactures. He ignores the hostility of the working people to the reform, which is recorded by both Dr. Chalmers and Charles Kingsley. He does not quote the argument for free corn, that it would enable the manufacturers to lower wages and thus undersell their competitors in every country. And he seems to know nothing of the great revolution in the English land system, which had made her overgrown and top-heavy system of manufactures possible, and had made the repeal of the Corn laws imperative. In fine General Trumbull has a great deal to learn about the significance of the economic revolution of 1838-46, before he will be competent to tell Americans what lessons are to be drawn from it.

At the close he sums up the beneficial results of the change, maintaining that the English nation has been greatly benefited by Free Trade. He quotes figures showing the growth of English exports. Look at the other side. In 1848 the combined exports of France and the United States exceeded those of England by less than two million pounds. In 1878 they exceeded her by more than

seventy-six millions. He quotes some pitiable statements as to the wretchedness of the English laborer before Free Trade. They could be paralleled by similar statements from nearly every year since it was adopted, and they fall far below what is said this very year of the working people in the shipbuilding districts of Northern England. Brassey, Fawcett, Cunningham and Thorold Rogers are high authorities in such matters, and they all agree that the growth of English wealth has not inured to the benefit of the English workman to the extent which Mr. Bright and General Trumbull claim, and that his condition is one which excites a great and just anxiety in England. Mr. Edward Atkinson, an American Free Trader, has shown that the industrial growth of America has enabled our working people to secure a larger share of the increase in wealth than falls to the capitalist class.

General Trumbull tells us that "the United States clings tenaciously to the Navigation laws borrowed from England." Would to God we had done so! But we have nothing of the sort on our statute book. We have absolute free trade in ships, the only restrictions being with regard to the coasting trade. Any American is free to buy, own and use ships of foreign build, without incurring a single disadvantage. He is refused nothing but the leave to fly our flag.

General Trumbull has a great deal to learn before attempting such subjects.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' JOSEPHUS. The Antiquaries of the Jews and the Jewish Wars of Flavius Josephus. Simplified by William Shepard. Illustrated. Pp. 478. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Flavius Josephus is an instance of the power of a clumsy and dry style to detract from the interest of a work, where matter is of the highest importance. In this respect he is not unlike Polybius, the able and philosophical Greek, who has described the first contact of the Greek and the Roman world. Polybius is unlike Josephus in his keen appreciation of the deep contrast between the two types of civilization. Josephus is not a philosophic mind, and his opportunities of putting on record the collision of Rome with Judea have been used to even less literary purpose than Polybius made of his. Almost every young reader learns the Bible history before any other. He sees great lacunae in the narrative, especially that between the close of Nehemiah and the opening of Matthew, unless he has found the book of Maccabees in some copy which has the Apocrypha. He hears of a Jewish author who has gone over the whole ground, and has continued the narrative to the destruction of the nation and the dispersion of his countrymen. He comes to the book with large expectations, and leaves it with great disappointment. He finds the earlier chapters occupied with a rehash of the Bible story by a man who has no independent sources of information, no eye for its genuine beauty, no historic sense, and a devouring ambition to commend himself and it to a pagan public. He finds the later history told without any insight into the moral drift of events or the great revolution which had begun within the bosom of Judaism, and was to change the face of the civilized world. And he finds that the author has not even the interest of a genuine patriot in the tragic story he tells, nor the power to make men feel its tragedy. We have several English versions of Josephus. But even with the aid of the deep interest which is felt in the subject, they have done no more than keep the book from slipping quite out of popular recollection. The best is M. Traill's translation of the "Wars of the Jews."

Mr. Shepard aims at no more than a simplification of the narrative for young readers. We think he would have done better if he had omitted the first ninety-one chapters, and begun with the period of the Maccabees, This would have left room for a much more expansive treatment of the later story, and perhaps would have sustained the interest better. But accepting the limitations he has laid down for himself, he seems to have done the work well.

PLANT LIFE ON THE FARM. By Maxwell T. Masters, M. D., F. R. S. New York: Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway.

This well-written little work is intended to supply the practical cultivator with a sketch of the physiology or life history of plants, of the way in which they are affected by their surroundings, and of the manner in which they in turn affect the life and nature around them. It is not a book of classification and hard names, but a plain account of how plants live, told in such a manner that the agriculturist who reads will not only learn many useful facts, but be likely to commence to observe for himself, and thus be led to improvements in his practice. The first chapter treats of the materials within the air and the soil that are needed by plants, of the effects of temperature, and of the power of selection possessed by growing vegetation. In the next chapter the means by which the plant works and the organs with which it works are considered. The next chapters speak of modes of growth and modes of motion observable in the various parts of plants, plant-sensitiveness, the process of germination and growth and maturation, and of fertilization and the formation of buds and tubers. The struggle for life is next taken up, and is illustrated by reference to the grasses, clovers and weeds of a meadow—an English one, unfortunately, as is evidenced by the mention of the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and other weeds that have not yet crossed the ocean. The statement that the miscellaneous weeds "never really attain any very great degree of prominence" may be true in England, but does not apply in this land of sturdy compositæ, and is still less applicable upon the Pacific coast and in many other portions of this country, where the grasses, unless aided, fail to form the close sward which characterizes the pasture lands of England, and, to some extent, of some of the more favored States. The book concludes with remarks upon the choice and effect of manures, upon the improvement of cultivated plants by selection, etc., and upon plant decay. Altogether, the work is a good one, yet it is a pity that it is not written from a purely American standpoint, with additional chapters upon the plant enemies of our cultivated plants, each section of our wide country treated separately.

REFORMS: THEIR DIFFICULTIES AND POSSIBILITIES. By the author of "Conflict in Nature and Life." Pp. 229. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This anonymous author, having discovered a formula by which to interpret the whole social process, here applies it to a special department. He is not a reformer by profession. He thinks the well-meant efforts of the reformers in too many cases have brought about evils nearly, if not quite, as great as they sought to remove. And, rejecting all the high *a priori* methods of procedure, he seeks to show that there is a middle way by which the falsehood and mischief of extremes may be avoided. We have more faith in his general idea than in his particular applications of it. And we think he has ventured into some fields of discussion in which he is very ill-prepared to make any application of it. We may instance the problems

of fiscal legislation. This is not true of his discussion of temperance legislation, Civil Service Reform and some other topics.

THE WAY OUT. Suggestions for Social Reform. By Charles J. Bellamy, author of "The Breton Mills," a Novel. Pp. vii., 191. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Bellamy seems to be one of those who have been affected by the great reaction against the *laissez faire* theory of government. He holds with "the new Toryism" denounced by Mr. Herbert Spencer—"the collective Radicalism" which has risen in opposition to mere individualistic Radicalism. Instead of limiting to the utmost the sphere and the duties of government, he would extend that sphere in several directions. He would fix by law the maximum profits of the capitalist, would make eight hours the compulsory limit of a day's work, would designate the amount of property to be conveyed by inheritance, and would impose upon the State a large responsibility as to the care of the sick and the destitute. We sympathize with the spirit and motive of all these proposals, but we think them all unwise, except possibly that for reducing the hours of labor. The maximum of profits in legitimate business is already fixed by competition, and as the result there is just such a natural tendency to equality of condition and the distribution of wealth, in America, at least, as Mr. Bellamy wishes to enforce by legislation. The great and unjust accumulations of wealth all grow out of speculative transactions, which no law can reach. And if a maximum is to be assigned to profits, why not a minimum guaranteed?

Mr. Bellamy is striking at the branches of a great evil, whose roots lie deeper. The cure for the mischiefs he deplores never will be effected by legislation. It will come through a diffusion of that idea of ownership or stewardship which is fundamental in Christian ethics, but which the churches teach only with reference to their own need of funds. When that principle becomes pervasive of society, "the way out" of many difficulties will be found.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Army and Navy Quarterly is the title of a new eclectic magazine projected by Messrs. L. R. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia. The first number for January presents an attractive appearance, being excellently got up and containing articles of interest and value. The principal paper is by Col. Keith Fraser, on "European Cavalry," and is taken from the *Fortnightly Review*. Other articles are "The British Navy," by Sir E. J. Reed, M. P. (*Contemporary Review*), and "The Present Position of Tactics in England," by Col. W. W. Knollys (*United Service Magazine*). With one exception, the articles are of this character, foreign in subject, and with our present light we cannot exactly see what support American publishers expect in such a venture. Eclecticism in "polite" literature is another thing; an immense public may be addressed there; but here the auditory must be an exceedingly contracted one. The only article of a non-military kind in this number is a rather thin working over of "Phœnixiana," under the title, "A Forgotten American Humorist," by Mrs. Launt Thompson, taken from *London Society*. It is a mistake, by the way, to say that "John Phoenix" is forgotten. He wrote so little that it is not possible to make reputation, in the common sense for his work, but his position at the right of the column of that curious succession of modern American funny men is as well defined as possible; it has long been his without dispute.

Admirers of that clever story, "The House on the Marsh," will find "Deldee, or the Iron Hand" (D. Appleton & Co., New York,) by the same author, quite as entertaining as

the earlier book. The name of the writer is now given for the first time, or rather, a pretense is made of giving it. We find "by F. Warden" on the title page of "Deldee," but whether that refers to a man or a woman, or whether if the writer is—as we strongly suspect—a woman, she is married or single, we cannot say. This is one of the vagaries of book printing. At all events, F. Warden is an agreeable writer, with a good deal of the ease of Mrs. Muloch-Craik: a person of refinement and a story-teller by nature.

No. 23 of the "Fergus Historical Series" (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company) is a paper read before the Illinois Historical Society, February 20, 1883, by William K. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, on "Early Illinois Railroads." To this paper Hon. John Wentworth has added notes, and in an Appendix (by Mr. Fergus, probably) there is given the correspondence that passed, in 1851, between Senator Douglas and Judge Sidney Breese upon the question who was entitled to credit for securing the Congressional land-grant for the Illinois Central, and also a list of the names of all the stations on the Illinois Central road, with an account of the derivations of their names. It is a good addition to this valuable series.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Queries is "a monthly review of literary, art, scientific and general educational questions of the day," issuing from the house of G. L. Sherrill & Co., Buffalo. Its reason for being, apparently, is its Prize Question Department, on the plan popularized by the *Publisher's Weekly*. In *Queries* this idea is greatly elaborated, and it is possible it may prove a worthy educational stimulant.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce that, beginning with the February number of their descriptive literary journal, *The Book Buyer*, they propose to enlarge its scope to cover every important book published in America, and a good many of those of foreign origin. It will give a large amount of valuable literary information in a compact and readable form, and it appeals to those who have little time to devote to a literary journal, but who care to know what is going on in the world of books.

The *Polyclinic*, for January 15th, contains a bibliographical list of all the American and English medical books published during 1884.

A new periodical, half magazine, half journal, has made its appearance in Columbus, Ohio. It is entitled *The Inland Monthly*, and it proposes to accomplish "for all the Inland States what the eastern monthlies have done for the Seaboard States." The directors of *The Inland Monthly* wish it understood that their enterprise is not to be confounded with a publication which has been announced at Dayton with a somewhat similar name.

The American News Company announce that their proprietary interest in *The American Bookseller* ceased with the last number in 1884, that interest having been purchased by Mr. N. R. Monachesi, who will continue its publication fortnightly, as heretofore.

Edmond Francois Valentin About, the distinguished French novelist, publicist and journalist, died in Paris on the 17th instant, aged 57. In the years 1856-68 M. About was one of the most prolific literary men of his time; romance, history, philosophical and economical works, flowed from his pen in a steady stream. After 1868 he was less productive, though he remained an active journalist to the end of his career. In this way his principal connections were with the *Paris Soir* and *Le Dix Neuvieme Siecle* and with the Paris correspondence of the *London Athenæum*, which he sustained with astonish-

ing brilliancy for many years. M. About's principal serious works are "Le Progress," "The Roman Question" and "Le Grece Contemporaine;" his most notable novels are "Le Roman d'un Brave Homme," "The King of the Mountains," "The Nose of a Notary" and "The Man With a Broken Ear."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added a volume on John Adams, by Mr. John T. Morse, Jr., to their series of American Statesmen, and a volume in the American Commonwealth Series, on Kentucky, by N. S. Shaler.

Mr. Matthew Arnold does not retire from his position in the London Educational Board until September next. Early in October he will come to the United States for his second lecturing tour.

Literary men in Holland and Belgium are discussing a proposal for the establishment of an Academy which shall serve for the two countries. There would be a Belgian and a Dutch section, the one having its headquarters at Ghent and the other at Leyden. The project seems unwieldy, and is not likely to be favorably received by a nation so tenacious of its independence as Belgium.

A magnificent and correspondingly expensive edition of *de luce* of Sappho's verse is in the press in London. Every fragment of the text is to appear in it, with translations from the pen of one of the younger English poets.

The recently-organized American Historical Association, of which President Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, is the President, and Professor Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, is the Secretary, has appointed as its publishers G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York and London. The association proposes to publish, in the form of serial monographs, original contributions to history. From these monographs, which will be paged consecutively, volumes will, from time to time, be made up.

There were printed in Great Britain last year exactly 100 books more than were printed during the previous year—exclusive, of course, of new editions. Theology led the list—more than one-sixth of the total issue being religious books.

A translation of Mr. Cable's "Belle Demoiselle's Plantation" appears in the January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Mr. Gosse's lectures on the development of the classical school of poetry in England in the seventeenth century are given in New York in private houses. Tickets for the course have been sold by subscription. The first, on the state of poetry at the time of Shakespeare's death, was read at Miss Holt's.

Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. have nearly ready the first three volumes of the "Narrative and Critical History of the United States," which Mr. Justin Winsor and others have been long preparing.

A new weekly newspaper is to be published in London in February, under the title of *The Lady: a Journal for Gentlewomen*. It is to be essentially English in its character, and will represent an attempt to treat fashions and all other matters in which ladies are concerned.

Mr. E. W. Howe seems to have made a hit with his "Story of a Country Town." Messrs. Osgood & Co. will soon publish another novel of Mr. Howe's, dealing with the life of a decaying river town in the West, entitled "The Mystery of the Locks."

The first volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, edited by Leslie Stephens,

has just appeared from the press of Macmillan & Co. Its range is from *Abbadie* to *Anne*.

John Murray (Albemarle street, London,) has published a Dictionary of English Names of Plants, edited by Wm. Miller. It is divided into two parts, English-Latin and Latin-English.

That very interesting chapter of Italian history, the period from the fall of Napoleon I to the death of Victor Emanuel, has been fully discussed by Mr. John Webb Probyn. (Cassell & Co.)

Whittaker's Almanack, for 1885, not only contains everything about England worth knowing, but a little of every other country.

De Foe's "Journal of the Plague," Dryden's translation of Virgil's "Æneid," Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," Coleridge's "Table Talk" and Herrick's "Hesperides" are among the latest addition to the Morley Library.

Prof. Edward A. Freeman has reprinted from the *Manchester Guardian* his rather cautious article on the House of Lords. He shows that it has gone very far astray from the original design of the constitution, and thereby leaves one to assume that it would do no harm if there were to be a little more change in another section.

Mr. A. Verrale has embodied in book form a course of lectures on the "Odes of Horace," delivered last year before Trinity College, Cambridge.

Macmillan & Co. have published a revised edition of Charlotte Yonge's "History of Christian Names." The first edition appeared in 1863.

It is announced that Wagner, of Innsbruck, will publish a complete translation of the Babylonian Talmud into German. The names of the translators have not been made public.

The London *Athenæum* publishes a lengthy account of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's "Memoir on the Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race." Dr. Bell has communicated his theory to several learned societies in this country.

It is intended to bestow upon Mr. Bond, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, the Companionship of the Bath—a fitting tribute after a long career of unobtrusive, devoted and energetic public service, from the year 1833, when Mr. Bond entered the Record Office at the early age of 17, to the present time.

A German translation of the Babylonian Talmud is announced to appear at Innsbruck. If this undertaking succeeds we shall have nearly the whole Talmudic and Midrashic literature translated in modern languages, viz., the Jerusalem Talmud in French, by M. Schwab; the Midrashim in German, by Dr. Wünsche, and the Babylonian Talmud, by anonymous translators.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memoirs of Rev. David Brainerd, Missionary to the Indians of North America. Edited by J. M. Sherwood. With an Essay on God's Hand in Missions, by Arthur T. Pierson, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 354. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.
Women of the Day. A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Contemporaries. By Frances Hays. Pp. 224. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Red-Letter Stories. Swiss Tales. From the German of Madame Johanna Spyri. By Lucy Wheelock. Pp. 94. \$0.60. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.
In Case of Accident. By Dr. D. A. Sargent. \$0.60. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

ART NOTES.

A proper and timely protest has been made by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts against the proposition currently urged before Congress for the purchase by the United States Government of Mrs. Fasset's

alleged historical picture of the Electoral Commission, and Mrs. Ransom's portrait of General Thomas. There are certain things which our government could do and should do to promote art and to collect and preserve works of art and historic memorials. It unfortunately happens that these things which the government could and should do are not likely to engage the interested attention of the lobby, and they are consequently neglected and denied even preliminary consideration. But any undertaking with a job in it, involving a big appropriation, a large proportion of which can be divided among those who secure it, has at least the chance of being presented and pressed to final issue. The government has expended considerable sums at one time and another on supposed works of art, and the greater part of the money, it is unpleasant to admit, has been worse than thrown away on trash which Congress has been victimized into ordering. It is greatly to be desired that the government shall do all that the people are willing should be done to forward the progress of art in this country, and in order that this good may be done a stop should be put at once and forever to the evil of imposing on the good nature, ignorance and indifference of our national legislators by the business of lobbying appropriations for bogus works of art that only serve to make an unsightly and ridiculous exhibit in some public place until they are put aside and forgotten.

Secretary Cox, of the Meade Memorial Committee, has received a communication from Secretary Rosengarten, of the Reynolds Monument Association, embodying a proposal that the equestrian statue of General Meade shall be placed at the northern entrance of the Public Buildings, opposite to the Reynolds statue, recently erected. It has heretofore been tacitly understood that the Meade Memorial statue would be given a location in the Park, under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association, but there are good reasons why it should be placed at the north entrance of the Public Buildings, and these may prevail. In the first place, it is said that Mr. Joseph E. Temple offers a subscription of \$1000 to the Meade fund, on condition that the work shall be located there. Then there is a marked propriety in uniting the memory of Meade with that of Reynolds, as both Generals gained their greatest fame on the field of Gettysburg. There is, however, one objection to placing the two statues together that should be duly considered, namely, they are both open to the same criticism, and each will emphasize the fault of the other. In Mr. Calder's design, as accepted by the Meade Memorial Committee, the horse is copied from Regnault's famed "Portrait of General Prim," and the magnificent steed makes the figure of the rider look miserably poor and insignificant. The Reynolds statue, as has been remarked, is "all horse and no rider," General Reynolds looking like a boy on the fine animal's back. When the statues are in place as proposed, there is danger that the northern entrance of the Public Buildings will seem to be guarded by two splendid brutes with two little nobodies to look after them.

The February number of *The Art Journal* appears with a colored frontispiece, Downman's portrait of Lady Waldgrave, a process reproduction apparently, with a tinge of pink on the cheek and lip. The color may be said to be successfully applied, but the effect is somewhat incongruous, and lovers of black and white will not be grateful for the new invention. A richly illustrated article on the home of John Pettie, R. A.; a study of Coquelin in character, with portraits; an appreciative notice of Elihu Vedder; a critique of

THE KEYLESS
IMPORTED CLOCKS.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

Linton on wood engraving, and a variety of other contributions, interesting and timely, most of them well illustrated, make up the sustained attractions of this valued periodical for the coming month.

The Canstatter Singing Society, of this city, has determined to honor the memory of Schiller by erecting a bronze portrait statue of the poet in Fairmount Park. It will probably be admitted without question that most musical folk regard Schiller as the greatest of German poets, perhaps because the smooth flow of his muse is characterized by delicious melody and almost perfect harmony. It was said of one of his poems when a composer offered to set it to music: "It has its own music and needs no tune!" It is understood that the statue will be an important work of heroic size. It is greatly to be hoped that the commission will be given to a Philadelphia sculptor, there being more than one here fully competent to execute it worthily.

The most interesting event of the past week in art circles was the purchase for importation into this country of Rembrandt's celebrated portrait of Le Doreur, The Gilder, considered by European authorities as one of the finest of the great master's works. It is unquestionably authentic, having passed through comparatively few hands, and is in perfect condition. It belonged to the late Duc De Morny, and was exhibited as one of the "hundred masterpieces" collected two years since in Paris. The price paid was 220,000 francs, and with the present duty paid it will cost here \$58,000. The largest sum paid by an American for a single painting was given by the late A. T. Stewart to Meissonier for the "1807." This was 300,000 francs, or \$60,000. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt paid \$40,000 in Paris for his last Meissonier, "The Arrival at the Chateau," and the duty would bring the cost of the picture up above \$50,000. Mr. H. G. Marquand, it is said, paid \$25,000 for the Rembrandt which has been exhibited at the New York Metropolitan Museum. Millet's "Sower" must have cost Mr. Vanderbilt \$25,000, and Corot's "St. Sebastian," belonging to Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, is an other picture representing an extraordinary investment of capital. Paintings valued at \$10,000 and \$15,000 are by no means uncommon in New York. With the exception of the "1807," therefore, "The Gilder" will probably be the most costly painting owned in this country. Who the purchaser is no one as yet knows, but the name most frequently mentioned is that of Mr. H. G. Marquand, of New York, though this is possibly because Mr. Marquand has already paid a large sum for a Rembrandt, as above noted.

It having been reported in England that copies of the Longfellow bust by Thomas Brock, R. A., which was recently placed in Westminster Abbey, were being sold in numbers in this country, the sculptor says that they are counterfeit, as none have been made excepting the few cast ordered by Mr. Francis Bannock, Treasurer of the English Longfellow Memorial Committee, which has forwarded the promised replicas to Harvard College and the Maine Historical Society, at Portland. The letter of presentation is signed by the Prince of Wales, as Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who lately placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a bust of his brother, the late Thomas Gold Appleton, gave to that institution sixty miniatures, among which is a portrait of Napoleon I on wood by Meissonier.

Mr. James Archer, who comes to us with the reputation of one of the most distinguished portrait painters in England, is about to open a studio in Washington. Mr. Archer's most noticeable works in London are said to be the portraits of Earl Russell and Lord Macaulay, painted for the Reformed

Club. His firstsitter in Washington is to be the Hon. James G. Blaine, the work being intended for the series of portraits of Secretaries in the State Department.

The European correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Mr. Albert Harnisch, of Philadelphia, now occupied in completing the colossal statue of John C. Calhoun, in Rome, is about to be married to an Italian young lady, the niece of a renowned cardinal. Mr. Harnisch has entered the Roman Catholic Church as a recent convert, and in compliance with the views of his intended bride. The wedding will take place on the 6th of January. Miss Anne Brewster will give the bride away, and the Marquis de la Roche (also of Philadelphia) will be Mr. Harnisch's best man."

Speaking of the attempts to deface the ideal seated statue of John Harvard by French, of Concord, now in position in Cambridge, the *Art Student*, a little magazine managed chiefly by young women artists of Boston, exclaims: "It is the desire, not the act, that makes this as disheartening a thing for art as can happen. Are there many among us in whom contemptible daring is strong and love of the beautiful dead? Have those who spoil so carelessly no knowledge of the fears and hopes that enter into an artist's work? Are they without ambition, having no sympathy with the sculptor's unuttered wish that its work may live to speak his name?"

The "Joan of Arc" by Bastien Lepage, now at the Boston Museum, still belongs to Mr. Erwin Davis, of New York. There is to be a loan collection of the young master's work in Paris, and Mr. Davis has been asked to lend the "Joan." It appears that in addition to the costs of transfer there will be a second duty to pay when the picture returns. Some Boston admirers of Bastien Lepage have decorated the "Joan of Arc" with wreaths of laurel.

Millais's portrait of the Marquis of Lorne has reached Ottawa and been formally inspected by the high officials of Canada.

William Bradford, the painter of icebergs and scenes under the polar circle, has a commission to paint a large marine for Mr. W. Nickerson, to cost \$3000.

An Atlanta artist puts a card in the local papers in which he says: "My studio has been beautifully frescoed by the Messrs. Blank & Brothers, and the walls are covered with my own paintings. I promise you a pleasant surprise, as I may say my studio is as handsome as can be found in the South."

When John Ruskin was 14 years of age his parents were divided between wishing him to be a bishop and wishing him to be poet laureate. The rising genius of Tennyson did not check their aspirations in the latter direction. The boy at that time was a prolific writer of rhymes, most of which have been preserved to the present day.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, the London artist, has given, since his arrival in this country, several informal lectures, or rather talks, on art, practically illustrating his points with brush and color before his auditors. At a recent entertainment given in Albany, N. Y., for the benefit of the Children's Hospital there, Mr. Moscheles spoke in a discursive and interesting way on a variety of topics, and, in treating of portraiture, gave force and vitality to his statements by painting a portrait of Bishop Doane. The work was done by electric light in a sitting of an hour and a quarter, the artist succeeding in producing a spirited and striking likeness.

HOLMES'S LIFE OF EMERSON.

[EXTRACTS FROM HON. GEO. BANCROFT'S ARTICLE IN NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.]

A life of Ralph Waldo Emerson by Oliver Wendell Holmes is an event in the literary

world too remarkable to be passed over by the *North American Review* without immediate notice. The biographer unites in himself all the accomplishments that fit him for the work of love which he has undertaken. He was the neighbor and the frequent companion of Emerson, having with him a friendship without reserve. Holmes himself is one of the remarkable men of his generation, and, high as his place is in our literature, he holds a still higher one in personal worth and efficiency in active life. The public willingly accords to him any praise which it perceives that he deserves, though it does not at once hold in its view all his merits. Holmes, in the first place, is a man of science; then, he is great in his profession, in which he has gained distinction as a professor in the university and as an author; and again, he is one of our most popular poets, discoursing in his verse on everything, from that which can raise the beginning of a gentle smile through all the gradations of the cheerful to the inimitable expression of the most complete mirth, and yet knowing how to take up the sternest lesson of morality, and make the castaway shell on the seashore teach the individual and the nation to press forward in the career of improvement, or forfeit the purpose and beauty of life.

Emerson came into the world with an enduring constitution, so that he lived to be within one year of fourscore. He had excellent organs of digestion, and in mature life could "eat pie" like a school-boy; he slept well at night, and during sleep kept a window open, even in midwinter; but he complains more than twice of a want of power of voice and "a commanding presence," so that the reader of his life is led to indulge in a surmise what he would have become if he had had "a commanding presence" like Webster; or if to the question, "Whose voice is music now?" he could have claimed a right to place himself by the side of Henry Clay. Whenever he exercised his mind on public affairs, he did so with judgment and courage.

Emerson went through school and our Cambridge College without exciting remark; for his livelihood after leaving college he taught a school in Boston, enlivening the toil by writing exquisite poems; thought a moment of becoming a lawyer, for which profession he was wholly unfit; studied divinity; visited the South; and at twenty-five was settled in Boston as colleague of Henry Ware, who in life and thought was one of the purest men that ever lived, and totally free from extravagance or waywardness. Emerson was soon most happily married, and life seemed to open upon him in the full promise of occupation, peace and happiness. But ere long his days were overclouded; he lost the wife of his youth; and, while he had not the least inclination to skepticism, the uncontrollable range of his mind soon brought him at variance with the sober-minded men of the society to which he had become the minister. He disliked the form in which the communion was administered in the Congregational churches of New England, and he grieved at the distinction that was made between members of the church and other members of the congregation. The people of his society thought otherwise, and this was his answer:

"It is my desire, in the office of a Christian minister, to do nothing which I cannot do with my whole heart. Having said this, I have said all. I have no hostility to this institution; I am only stating my want of sympathy with it. Neither should I ever have obtruded my opinion upon other people, had I not been called by my office to administer it. That is the end of my opposition, that I am not interested in it. I am con-

tent that it stand to the end of the world, if it please men and please Heaven, and I shall rejoice in all the good it produces. (Emerson's Works, xi., p. 28.)

And so he parted with his congregation, and was left without wife, or child, or fixed occupation.

Hardly was Emerson liberated from service when he visited Sicily, Italy, France and England, and saw Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor and De Quincey. The biographer of Carlyle gives us an account of the light and joy that Emerson brought to the recluse and his wife in their remote solitude in Scotland. They were blessed days for Carlyle, for, through Emerson, Carlyle, before he had obtained distinction in England, established a reputation in America which reached on England; and Emerson, by his zeal and his labor and his influence, secured him for a time in America the copyright which our country still fails to concede to the foreigner. Nothing better could be asked for than the characterization and contrast of the two by Holmes. (Pp. 82, 83.)

The young American philosopher preached in Great Britain, charming by the consummate beauty of his language and the dignity and simplicity of his manner. He made no war on any form of Christianity; he could go into a rhapsody on the sublime thought and poetic beauty of the book of Psalms, and praised the Te Deum of the established church as the grand "hymn which had come down through the ages, voicing the praises of generation after generation." Returning home, he soon became a resident of Concord, of which he that will know the loveliness must read the delightful description of Holmes. (P. 70.)

He liked and extolled in Christianity the institution of preaching; and now, bound in the spirit to continue the practice of addressing his fellow-men, he sought his audience through the lecture-room or the press. The character of his mind, as he found himself in solitude in his native town, was to see the whole universe in its unity, all as one effluence of the same great and infinite and universal spirit. "The feeling that truth and beauty and virtue are one, and that nature is the symbol that typifies it to the soul, is the inspiring sentiment." (Pp. 74, 75.) So he selected Michael Angelo for the first subject of an illustrative discourse, because to him the sublime workman had no country of his own, and was a friend to every one of the human race who acknowledges the beauty that beams in universal nature and seeks to approach its source in perfect goodness.

Emerson, in the choice of the next hero over whom he was to shed the lustre of his praise, was equally guided by his own nature. In spite of all his gracefulness and reserve and love of the unbroken tranquility of serene thought, he was by the right of heredity a belligerent for the cause of freedom, of which John Milton, among all the great English poets, was the foremost champion. From the inmost core of his character Milton was the herald of rightful liberty and its ever-ready warrior where it fell into danger. He wrote in sublime and impassioned prose for liberty of mind, of man, and of the state. He has furnished to the English-speaking world the best epic, the best ode, the best elegies, in the mood of joyousness and in the mood of meditation; sonnets full of high thought, expressed in the strongest and noblest words, and the most delightful mask for representation in the social circle. In advanced life, when all his hopes for the political reform of England had been wrecked, he writes the best tragedy that has ever been written in modern times according to the rules of the Greek drama, and in it paints in perfection the comeliness and the reviving power of men who, "armed with celestial vigor and plain, heroic magni-

tude of mind," make a glorious revolution in behalf of the liberty of mankind; and then, mindful of the sorrows that had fallen on himself and his associates, is driven for consolation to remember that

"Patience is more oft the exercise
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude."

Such a hero had a right to find a resting place on Emerson's breast; and this is what he writes of him: "It is the prerogative of this great man to stand at this hour foremost of all men in the power to inspire. Virtue goes out of him into others. Better than any other he has discharged the office of every great man, namely, to raise the idea of man in the minds of his contemporaries and of posterity, exhibiting such a composition of grace, of strength and of virtue as poet had not described nor hero lived." No "philosopher in England, France or Germany communicates the same vibration of hope, of self-reverence, of piety, of delight in beauty, which the name of Milton awakes." (Pp. 75, 76.)

The year 1835 was an auspicious one for Emerson; he formed a second happy marriage. In due time a family sprung up about him, giving him companionship more than care. In the same year the people of Concord called on him to pronounce a discourse on the history of his native town for the period of two hundred years, and he who in his philosophy treats facts as the glorified representations of the infinite, and cannot always draw with sharpness the outline of his thought, went to work with zeal and unwearied research to write the history of a New England village. His toil had its reward; he produced a discourse marked by accuracy in detail, the justest judgment, and a style of perfect simplicity and clearness; while his philosophy, coming without observation, underlies every line. Had it fallen to his lot to become a historian, he would have had no superior in fair-mindedness, persistent study, vividness of narrative, and the most sacred fidelity to truth. Again, in the next year, at the celebration of the 19th of April, he wrote verses that will remain in memory as long as the deeds that drew them forth.

In the following years Emerson found pleasure in meeting the young men of the country at the period of their education in the universities, and from time to time delivered addresses that were greatly admired when they were pronounced, and are preserved in his works. In an oration delivered before the members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of our Cambridge, on the day after commencement in 1837, he spoke to a crowded audience in this wise:

"The problem of restoring to the world original and eternal beauty is solved by the redemption of the soul. Thought is devout, and devotion is thought. Deep calls unto deep; but in actual life the marriage is not celebrated. There are patient naturalists, but they freeze their subject under the wintry light of the understanding. Is not prayer also a study of truth—a sally of the soul into the unfound infinite? No man ever prayed heartily without learning something. The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the miraculous in the common. When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades and shrivels. We behold the real higher law. To the wise, therefore, a fact is true poetry, and the most beautiful of fables. These wonders are brought to our own door. You also are a man. Every spirit builds itself a house, and beyond its house a world, and beyond its world a heaven. Know, then, that the world exists for you. For you is the phenomenon perfect. All that Adam had, all that Caesar could, you have and can do. Adam called his house heaven and earth; Caesar called his house Rome; you perhaps call yours a cobbler's trade, a hundred acres of ploughed land, or a scholar's garret. Yet, line for line, and point for point, your dominion is as great as theirs, though without fine names. Build, therefore, your own world. As fast as you conform your life to the pure idea in your mind, that will unfold its great proportions." (Emerson's Works, i., 77, 78, 79.)

In midsummer of the following year he uttered more startling words. The mind of

the country was very widely agitated by the endeavor to prepare the way for the universal acceptance of the multitudinous and ever-increasing revelations of science, by eliminating from the public mind the host of traditional errors that clung to it like barnacles to good ships that return from a long cruise. Invited by the Senior Class in Divinity College to deliver an address before them on a Sunday evening in July, 1838, he spoke of the "defects of historical Christianity," while at the same time he accepted the principles of Christianity as absolute truth—truth from the beginning, and truth that was sure to remain forever. His biographer, with a thorough knowledge of the nature of the questions that were brought into issue, has analyzed the address and stated its meaning with accuracy and precision. When Emerson was met by manifold objections, both to the form of statement that he had chosen for utterance and its inappropriateness to the place in which it had been delivered, to the question why he and his ideas were there, he could only answer for himself and his ideas in the language of his own Rhodora:

"I never thought to ask, I never knew;
But, in my simple ignorance, suppose,
The self-same power that brought you there
brought me."

And when he found some of those whom he greatly esteemed, as well as those to whom he was indifferent, were bent on making him out a heretic, he refused to offer "to make good his thesis against all comers," saying: "I delight in telling what I think; I shall go on just as before, seeing whatever I can, and telling what I see;" and he persistently adhered to the rule which he had established as the rule of his life:

"Lowly faithful, banish fear,
Right onward drive, unharmed."
(Emerson's Works, ix., 217.)

Bitter controversy could not be avoided. Emerson, in the earliest part of his life, had declared of Christianity that "miracles are not its evidence to us, but the doctrines themselves," yet he took very little part in the strife which broke out and which ended for him in a signal triumph. One of the very ablest writers in New England, the head of a school in theology, himself in private life one of the most estimable of men, sounded a loud clarion and took the field. He was perhaps the unfittest man to take up arms against Emerson, for he admitted none of the special tenets of orthodoxy, not even the theory of the will as defined by Jonathan Edwards with the clearness of light, and now accepted by Huxley with all or most of his brothers in science, as well as by Calvinists of the new school and the old, and he had taken care, through the press, to let it be known by all his circle that he had reasons for not believing in the Trinity. He planted himself on the assertion that "miracles recorded in the New Testament are the only proof of the divine origin of Christianity." (Frothingham's "Life of George Ripley," p. 100.)

In the good old times of orthodoxy, more than a hundred years ago, the church member was not asked for a belief in Christianity from its historical evidence; but whether he had an inward experience of its truth. The opinions of the deists of the eighteenth century found no home in New England. Edwards used to say that the more the truth of Christianity was discussed purely on historical grounds, the greater was the spread of infidelity; and to show the folly of resting the truth of religion on narratives of the performance of miracles, he puts forward this supposition: A Christian missionary goes out to India to convert its heathen, and when he is asked for his proof of the truth of his religion, answers that its Founder performed miracles. "Miracles!" the East Indian would instantly answer; "my religion

had for its proof a hundred miracles to your one!"

Ripley had an easy task of it to refute the argument of his opponent; and the strife awakened Theodore Parker to go abroad like a raging Hercules, armed with a club. Ripley more quietly persisted in making the American mind familiar with that of philosophers in the countries of Leibnitz and of Bossuet, and superintended the publication of translations, by himself and his friends, of works of Cousin and Jouffroy, Benjamin Constant and others. The series was well received in Boston and through the country. It naturally touched a chord in Paris. Cousin was moved to write over to a friend then residing in Boston for a copy of the works of Jonathan Edwards. Opinion began to rise, and, after many years, ripened in Paris, that under the auspices of Emerson there had been a revival of philosophy in and around Boston. It reached the Institute of France. A vacancy occurring in the Academy, of which the admirable Mignet was the perpetual secretary, its members looked the world through for the proper person to fill it, and on account of this influence of Emerson on thought and of the exquisite beauty of his style and the simplicity and integrity with which he had treated philosophical subjects, he, out of all candidates in the world, was selected as the fittest to receive the appointment to the vacant arm-chair.

In 1847 Emerson published his first and best volumes of poems. Is he to be considered one of the greatest poets? Will he be cherished by the people? Will his fame and his song be transmitted to the latest generations? "The bard," he himself says,

"Must smite the chords rudely and hard,
As with hammer or with mace;
That they may render back
Artful thunder.
Leaving rule and pale forethought,
He shall not his brain encumber
With the coil of rhythm and number."
(Emerson's Works, ix., 106, 107.)

No one, therefore, can be surprised if Emerson is sometimes unmelodious. He makes it the primal duty of the orator, and it is equally so of the poet, "to translate a truth into language perfectly intelligible to the person to whom you speak." (Pp. 285, 286.) The verses of Emerson are sometimes difficult to be understood. He finds the subjects of poetry only in nature, whereas the highest poetry leads us into the secret of the passions, relations and actions of living men and women. Homer treats of men and women, of love and war, of heroes and demigods, and of the gods themselves, is always melodious, and is always clear even to a child. And yet Emerson, though so different from Homer, was a poet; that which he has done best, and which will live longest, is in verse.

"Emerson," so writes Holmes, "is always seeing the universal in the particular; is a citizen of the universe; deals with symbols too vast, sometimes too vague; sees the hidden spiritual meaning of things as Cayley and Sylvester see the meaning of their mysterious formulæ; finds in every phenomenon of nature a hieroglyphic. Others measure and describe the monuments; he reads the sacred inscriptions. How alive he makes Monadenoe! Without the help of tools or workmen, Emerson makes 'Cheshire's haughty hill' stand before us an impersonation of kingly humanity, and talk with us as a god from Olympus might have talked. This is the fascination of his poetry; the sense of the infinite fills it with its majestic presence; he has also a keen delight in the every-day aspects of nature. If Emerson is a careless versifier and rhymist, still in his verse there is something which belongs, indissolubly, sacredly, to his thought. All his earlier verse has a certain freshness which belongs to the first outburst of song in a

poetic nature. If, in the flights of his imagination, he is like the strong-winged bird of passage, in his exquisite choice of descriptive epithets, his subtle, selective instinct penetrates the vocabulary for the one word he wants." (Pp. 321, 322, 323.)

MUSIC.

The first of the series of classical song recitals announced by Mr. Max Heinrich and Miss Medora Henson was given in the lecture room of the Academy of the Fine Arts Saturday evening, December 10th. The programme, every number of which was interesting, consisted of songs by Schubert, Jensen, Franz and Schumann. Mr. Heinrich sang in German, except in the two Venetian songs by Schumann, which were given in English, as the words are by Tom Moore. Miss Henson sang her numbers with the English words; wretched translations, too, for the greater part.

Of Mr. Heinrich's delightful voice, excellent method and intelligent appreciation of the work in hand, so much has already been said in these columns that we need only add that in the performance mentioned he was at his very best. Miss Henson has a powerful, resonant voice of sympathetic quality, but which, in the singing of softer passages, is not under perfect control. She sang with fine feeling and fervid expression, to the great delight of the large audience.

To those unfamiliar with Mr. Heinrich's musical ability it was a surprise to find him at the piano. Those who thought they knew him as a musician were even more astonished at the fact of his playing all of the accompaniments (there were twenty-four numbers) from memory. The second recital is to be given on the 31st instant.

The third of the Jarvis chamber concerts was given in the same room on Saturday evening last. The chief point of attraction, by way of novelty, was the Brahms' quartet, in A major, opus 26, for piano and strings. It is hardly worth while placing on record one's first impressions of such a work, especially if they are unfavorable. In this case, however, there is much to praise, for there are numerous passages which, if not of striking beauty, are yet pleasing, even at a first hearing. The first movement, *Allegro non troppo*, is, as usual in works of this character, the most important; the second, *Adagio*, graceful at times, but somewhat turgid in sentiment; the third, *poco allegro*, and the lively, sparkling finale, are the most original and interesting of the four. On the whole, the work would have gained an effectiveness if breadth had not been sacrificed to length, for it takes fully three-quarters of an hour to play the Brahms' quartet.

The other concerted pieces were "Mahrchenzerzahlungen," a series of four pieces for clarinet, viola and piano, by Robert Schumann, and the ever beautiful quintet in A, for clarinet and strings, by Mozart. Mr. Jarvis' piano solos were: "Ballade," op. 31, by Henselt, a series of six pieces by Stephen Heller; an "Impromptu," op. 142, by Schubert, and transcriptions of Schubert songs by Liszt. In the concerted numbers Mr. Jarvis had the assistance of Messrs. Stoll (violin), Schmitz (viola), Hennig (violin-cello) and H. Schneider (clarinet). For the fourth concert, February 14th, we are promised a *Sonata* for piano and violoncello, opus 65, in G minor, by Chopin, and the Schubert *Forellen* quartet, for piano and strings.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND AUSTRALIA.

London Spectator.

This new Australian business is a disagreeable one, and all the more so because the

government is not entirely in the wrong. The plain truth of the matter is that the interests of the kingdom and the interests of Australia are not in accord; but that the government stands pledged, or half-pledged, to prefer the interests of the colonies to the interests of the kingdom. The facts of the case are by no means complex, though their double bearing gives them an appearance of complexity. The German Government has certainly done nothing whatever contrary to international law, and, in our opinion, nothing that is seriously opposed to the interests of Great Britain. As our readers well remember, the Australian colonies, aware that the German agents in the Pacific were pressing annexation, and alarmed by Prince Bismarck's obvious inclination to increase his official establishments in their neighborhood—two facts of which indisputable proofs lie before us—requested the home government to annex New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland, the belt of islands nearest to their northern frontier. The government hesitated or declined, partly for the sound reason that the kingdom is already overburdened with possessions which divide its strength and hamper its policy, and does not want another tropical island much larger than France, inhabited by a million of savages, and crossed by lofty mountain ranges; and partly for the unsound reason that Germany would never make a serious attempt to form a Colonial Empire. The Colonists still pressing their request, however, the Secretary for the Colonies gave his assent to the annexation, not of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland, but of so much of the southern portion of the great island as approached Australia, to a depth left undefined. The moment these limits were known a German gunboat left Melbourne, and the German flag was hoisted on North New Guinea, New Britain, the great island 500 miles northeast of Australia, and New Ireland, a valuable territory rather more distant. This action was entirely in conformity with international law, for Lord Derby, in limiting the British claim, had given up his claim to the remainder; and Germany had exactly the same right to occupy Northern New Guinea without our assent as we had to occupy North Borneo without the assent of the Dutch. Whether it is a friendly thing to do is another matter, but it was a legal thing according to the system hitherto recognized by the world, and we cannot see that it is opposed to the interests of the country. The Germans are not bad neighbors, and do not intend to adopt the system of transporting their criminals beyond seas. We can trade with Northern New Guinea just as well if it is German as if it were British, and we simply cannot afford to stand at all points and in every direction in the way of the whole world.

So far, then, Great Britain, though far from pleased with German action, which is marked with a certain defiance, has no sound reason for refusing to accept accomplished facts. Germany has broken no law, and so far from becoming stronger for a contest with this country has become weaker; every colony she may found offering a new point of attack to a great Maritime Power. But there is another and most perplexing side to the whole affair. Australia, a group of colonies now as strong as America before she revolted, and indefinitely more wealthy, remains our ally at the Antipodes, taking all our risks and finding us fortified harbors, and surrenders to us the control of her foreign policy on condition that we shall protect her interests as sedulously as our own. Her people consider that their interest in New Guinea is a serious one; first, because that island can supply much-needed labor; secondly, because it may hereafter be the India or tropical dependency of the Australian Federation; and thirdly, because if

any European Power goes there, that Federation will be burdened with the maintenance of fleets, soldiers and a foreign policy. They, therefore, demand that Great Britain shall keep any foreign Power away; and to this demand the government has given a partial, but still unmistakable assent. The Australian representatives, while pressing their case, were assured that their fears of Germany were chimerical, and on July 2, 1883, Lord Derby, in his place in the Lords, after repeating these assurances in the strongest language, added these remarkable words: "My Lords, I purposely use vague and general language, but undoubtedly we should not view it as a friendly act if any other country attempted to make a settlement on the coast of New Guinea." These words were accepted in this country and throughout Australia as a pledge that, although the government were not willing to take premature action, they intended to reserve the right of colonizing New Guinea to the people of Australia. These words, in fact, can have no other meaning, and there can be little doubt that this was the sense in which Lord Derby intended them to be understood. The pledge, or half-pledge, is now broken, for Germany has done precisely the thing which Lord Derby officially declared that the British Government would consider to be unfriendly.

It is quite probable that Lord Derby, possessed as he was with his view of German policy, intended this pledge only to apply to France; but he had been carefully warned of the colonists' fears, and had repeatedly declared them groundless, and that defense will only show him profoundly ignorant of much that he ought to have known. It is also possible that in his anxiety not to annex too much, an anxiety with which we sympathize, he spoke only on his own account, and not in the name of the whole government, in which case his personal retirement from office, like Lord Ellenborough's on a similar occasion, would extricate the Ministry from a dilemma otherwise almost unavoidable. But, assuming that he meant to warn off all Europe, and that he spoke as usual with the whole authority of his great place, it is undeniable that the Australians have a most serious grievance. They only receded from their original position, recorded by all their representatives on October 18, 1883, "that the occupation of New Guinea by any other Power would be inimical to the future welfare of the colonies of Australasia," under assurances that their fears had no foundation, and those assurances are now proved to be unfounded. They will regard the government as either unwilling to protect their interests as they measure them, or unable; and in either case the tie which binds them to Great Britain will be materially weakened. Their view may be unreasonable, but it is theirs, has been plainly expressed, and has been partly assented to by the British Government. They feel in all their veins the vigor of the young; they regard Australia with much justice as already a serious Power, and they are unhampered by the thousand considerations which press upon and almost paralyze modern English statesmen. They will be ready to fight Germany by themselves rather than give way, and will most assuredly regard that Power with feelings which, if ever Holland enters the German Empire, the Bismarck of that day will be compelled to respect. The Australia of 1920 will hold the Eastern Archipelago, now nominally Dutch, in the hollow of its hand. Her people feel about New Guinea as the older States of America did about Louisiana and Florida, and it will be most difficult to prevent their exasperation from expressing itself in acts.

Yet what is to be done? If the German Government is determined, the British Government has left itself scarcely any ground of protest. It could have annexed New

Guinea, and did not; and, as it did not, Germany had a perfect right to enter. We cannot plead reversionary claims without opening the door to endless complications, and have nothing else to plead, except, indeed, the one argument the issue of which is war. We can say, if we please, that we regard a German lodgment in New Guinea as an overt menace to British possessions, but if we do we must fight; and to fight Germany for the sake of the reversionary interests of a Republic which will not be British is a little too absurd. There is nothing for it but to press Australia not to make the situation unendurable, and to take the first opportunity when Germany wants English support to negotiate for a purchase or an exchange. For the moment Germany wins; and England, through the want of foresight and information in the Colonial Office, has been placed in a dilemma from which an honorable extrication, with the full consent of Australia, is all but impossible. One good, however, will be produced by the unpleasant muddle. It will hurry on Federation in Australia, and make the Federal Union far stronger and more compact than, but for an external danger, it ever would have been. Nothing solidifies a nation like the fear, however remote, of possible invasion.

DRIFT.

The first of a series of lectures dealing with precautions against cholera was delivered on December 8th, at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, London. It had been arranged that the three lectures should be divided into three parts, and that national, local and personal precautions should be dealt with. Mr. Ernest Hart opened the series by lecturing upon national precautions. Director General Crawford presided. In beginning the address Mr. Hart remarked upon the increased knowledge which had been obtained in recent years in regard to cholera, and expressed the confident hope that, should cholera reach England, no such extensive suffering and mortality in our great towns as previous occasions had witnessed would occur.

Proceeding to sketch the history of international law and custom on the subject, Mr. Hart analyzed the results of the Vienna convention, and discussed separately the practices of European and Transatlantic nations in dealing with cholera. He urged that the evidence was overwhelming that European quarantine by sea had invariably proved not only useless in preventing the extension of disease and loss of life, but cruel and mischievous, and had greatly added to the misery and suffering due to outbreaks of cholera. He condemned the attempts at quarantine practiced in France, Italy and Spain as being contrary to the experience and knowledge of facts, as well as of science. Quarantine, he maintained, had never kept cholera out of any European country or limited it in any European district.

He proceeded to describe in detail the system of medical inspection at ports and termini, by which alone, he said, reasonable efforts might be made to prevent or limit the importation of cholera. Governments had practiced innumerable follies and insanities of quarantine, totally contrary to the rules of science, during the last epidemic. Rome, with its pure supply of water and its relatively efficient drainage, had remained free from cholera, while Naples, with its ground soil impregnated with sewage and its filthy habitations and polluted water supply, had suffered most lamentable losses. He had most excellent reasons for believing that the recent outbreak in Paris was due to the temporary supply of a highly-polluted water to particular districts of the city. The prevalence of typhoid was, he declared, the true index of the liability to

Asiatic cholera. Wherever typhoid prevailed there the local conditions existed which would favor the propagation of cholera, and until typhoid fever disappeared from among us we could not consider ourselves free from the risk of the importation and the propagation of this epidemic disease. The lessons he desired to urge were:

1. That quarantine was useless.
2. That medical inspection of ports was essential, and with this should go means of isolation, compulsory notification of infectious disease and the active exertions of all local authorities to free the districts under their control from the known conditions which rendered them liable to the extension of epidemic diseases when imported.
3. The disinfection was of most doubtful value under the known conditions of such disease.
4. That cleanliness, in its fullest and widest sense, was the prime element of safety.

United States Consul Gifford, of Basle, writes that for the fiscal year ended June 30th last there has been a net decrease of exports of \$740,612.72, or nearly 15 per cent as compared with the preceding year. This decrease is chiefly attributable to the diminished exportation of watches and watch materials from the consular agency of Chaux de Fonds, which was \$500,000 less than during the preceding year. That this branch of exportation will continue to decline in consequence of the rapid development of the corresponding industry in the United States, until it ceases altogether, cannot be assumed with entire confidence. As is well known, the Swiss have once recovered their lost ground in this direction. Having seen their American market almost escape them after the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, they were able, by the employment of the greatest energy, perseverance and skill, to regain what they had lost, and even to increase their export of watches to a point never before reached. In 1882 this amount was \$2,268,731.79 in this district alone.

This point may never be reached again, but the Swiss will not surrender their American market without a renewed struggle. They will in this be seconded by many circumstances which are favorable to their supremacy in this branch of production. The principal advantage is the low rate of wages which must be accepted by men occupying the sterile valleys of the Jura, where agriculture is impossible, and where they have been from their childhood devoted to this one calling. They must make watches; if not for good wages, then for poor wages.

It might be supposed that only the higher priced merchandise and timepieces of special construction and extraordinary precision could now find a sale in the United States, considering the immense numbers of low-priced articles produced by our manufacturers. But such is not the case. Very large shipments of so-called watches, invoiced as low as 10 francs each, and even lower, still go forward. A suspicion of gross undervaluation naturally arose under these circumstances; but a personal investigation and examination of the books and original accounts of manufacturers led to the conclusion that watches can be, and are, produced at these seemingly impossible prices.

A forty-mile stage ride through the more thinly settled portion of Maine, during the past summer, exhibited one botanical phenomenon of great interest and beauty.

As we were riding along the banks of the Canabasset river, a noisy little tributary of the Kennebec, our driver, hearing us speak of different flowers, said, "Just wait, and in a few miles I will show you the biggest flower garden that you ever saw."

Before long we came to a tract of some 4000 acres, over which lumbering operations

had been carried on some years ago, leaving a tangled mass of limbs and underbrush.

On June 8th of the present year a fire broke out and swept over this entire tract, lasting for two weeks, and burning with such fury that it was almost impossible for the stage to travel along the road.

The driver said that the new vegetation began to start in three weeks after the fire, and as we drove along, August 14th, our road passing through this tract for four miles, the whole region, as far as the eye could reach, over hill and valley, ridge and interval, was one mass of color from the "fireweed," *Epilobium angustifolium*. It looked, as one of the party said, as if the earth were covered four or five feet deep with a fall of pink snow. The sight was one never to be forgotten.

Now comes the query: "Where did the plants come from?" The region had been thoroughly burned over two months before, so that but little other vegetation had survived; the seeds are very light and feathery, and the driver had noticed none in the previous years.—*J. W. Chickering, Jr., Botanical Gazette.*

Behold an image of the dream of dreams:—

A child woke in a meadow garlanded
With many a flower, the tired bee's balmy bed
And nectarous feast; oft-interlaced streams
Through green leaves smiled with blue, alluring
gleams
Of liquid light: the birds sang overhead,
And on the land the lavish sun-god shed
The gold wherewith his Eldorado teems.
But when, grown gray, the child, with weary feet,
Pressed near the meadow's heart, to take his
rest,

Song lulled, intoxicated with odors sweet,
An earthquake shock upthrew its bloomy breast,
And lo! a gulf! fierce blasts of poisonous heat,
And all that beauty by black death possessed!

—*C. T. Dazey, in the December Century.*

The February issue of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains, amongst other things, an article which may be called a "study" of a round trip between New York and Liverpool in the steerage. The writer, Mr. THOMAS WHARTON, went out in the Oregon and came back in the Alaska. He found the trips not particularly disagreeable in any respect, and, while he makes some suggestions of improvements in minor matters, he thinks that on the whole the steamship companies now manage this part of their service pretty well. The actual necessary cost of such a round trip is \$30 and \$35, and, as it takes something like twenty days, it becomes almost a question, as Mr. WHARTON suggests, whether it is not cheaper to travel than to stay at home.

Standing at GREEN'S counter, the other day, eating a half-dozen raw from the half-shell, a gentleman who is well known in connection with an important scientific department of the general government, and has had large opportunities of studying the sea and its inhabitants, stated some facts calculated to shake one's faith in the refined and delicate value of "Blue Points." He says there is really no such thing as a genuine "Blue Point," that variety having been long since exhausted, and that the oysters commonly sold by that name are simply an immature variety—younglings, a sort of baby oyster, as it were. And as my informant ought to know, and the public may be interested in his statement, I give it on his authority.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

One of the undergraduate societies of Yale, by the way, has been organizing a course of lectures, and after taking Prof. W. G. SUMNER as one of the lecturers, has invited Prof. THOMPSON, from here, to represent the Protection side. It is evident that the Free Trade hold on the Eastern

colleges is being somewhat shaken, and this by the students themselves. It is a hopeful sign.

PRESS OPINION.

ANOTHER INDIAN TERRITORY PROPOSED.

The N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, when explaining the provisions of the Indian Appropriation bill in the House yesterday, suggested that a commission be appointed to select in the Northwestern country a territory similar to the present Indian Territory, to be used for the same purpose—for grouping and maintaining tribes of Indians. This is hardly desirable. At first sight it might appear in some aspects to be of advantage, for in 1880 the average quantity of land to each Indian in the Indian Territory was about 536 acres, and to those on other reservations 632 acres. But it is not well to group tribes, perhaps long hostile to one another, in one spot. It also has been shown that such a procedure does not protect them from the depredations of the whites and is not calculated to advance their welfare. The simplest way of dealing with the Indian is to give him the right to own land, and at the same time educate him how best to use it. It is not by maintaining tribal unity and traditions that the Indian is to be elevated, and the system of reservations, even though there may be striking exceptions in results, is responsible for much mischief.

AMERICA IN LONDON.

The N. Y. Herald.

The London *Volunteer Service Review* has a pleasant word for the American exhibition to take place in London in 1886:

It would appear that the prospects of an American exhibition being held in London in 1886 are more than good—in fact, that they are absolutely assured. That the exhibition will be a brilliant one and will be carried out with satisfaction, not merely to the English people, but to Americans themselves, there seems little reason to doubt, judging by the vigorous and well-organized movement already initiated in carrying through the business.

The *Review* expresses a hope that "a detachment of American volunteers, or rather of State militia, will pay us a visit in 1886," and the idea is an excellent one. There is to be a royal military tournament at Islington in that year, and the *Review* thinks that an American detachment appearing there "would be a signal success."

But a more important matter for the success of the enterprise and for the advancement of American interests abroad consists in the proposed display of the United States Government exhibit now in New Orleans at the London exhibition, intact, in 1886. This splendid collection would be a very great attraction, and by increasing the public interest in the great American show would add very largely to the general spread of knowledge concerning American products and manufactures. A movement is on foot to induce Congress to make such an appropriation as will provide for this disposition of the United States exhibit, and there are many good reasons why it should meet with success. There has never yet been a first-class exhibition of American articles anywhere out of this country, and the commercial result of such an undertaking can hardly be overestimated. The appropriation asked for being merely to meet the necessary expense of storage, transportation and arrangement of the government exhibit, there should be no hesitation about granting it.

EXPLORATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The N. Y. Sun.

Explorers and geographers have paid less attention to South America than to any

other inhabitable part of the world. Some eminent observers like Humboldt, Agassiz, Markham and Whymper have visited various parts of the continent and collected a great deal of information. Very few expeditions, however, have been sent to South America equipped for years of service and organized on a large scale like those that are traversing Africa in all directions. The result is that the topography, geology and natural history of vast regions are still imperfectly known, and even some mountain ranges are incorrectly laid down in the maps.

Just at present a greater activity in South American exploration is apparent, and we may expect next year to hear of some results of fresh researches in this part of the world, of which geographers have heard little or nothing new since Whymper returned from his splendid feats of mountain climbing in the Andes of the equator in 1881.

Dr. Gusfeldt, the eminent naturalist, whose fine collections in natural history made in the Congo region in 1873-76 enrich several museums in Germany, is at work between the Argentine pampas and the Pacific ocean, the loftiest and one of the least known parts of America. He is mapping the Andes of that region and making collections. Just south of his field a party of explorers sent out by the Institute of Argentine Geography is about to make a detailed investigation of the Andes of Patagonia, and they expect to follow the mountains to the Straits of Magellan. Mr. Im Thurn has doubtless reached before this the wonderful table-topped mountains in British Guiana, which he has been sent to investigate. His chief attention will be given to Roraima, greatest of these mountains, whose flat, granite top is supposed to have an area of thirty-five or forty square miles, and whose sides, forest-covered to an altitude of 7000 feet, rise from that 1500 feet perpendicularly, a solid mass of rock.

Dr. Clauss and Herr von den Steinen, the German explorers, have recently reached Para, after tracing the little known Xingu river from its headwaters in central Brazil to the Amazon. This river is one of the largest of the Southern affluents of the Amazon, and until this successful expedition was made nearly 1000 miles of its course were unknown, the river having been explored only for 200 miles from its mouth. Dr. Clauss and his comrade met Indian tribes of whom nothing was known before, and brought with them fine collections in natural history. They say the river is impeded by too many rapids to be useful for commerce.

Great stretches of plains, rivers, and mountains in South America still offer rich opportunities to the scientific investigator. It is said that Prof. Agassiz in his trip up the Amazon discovered several hundred new varieties of fishes. Mr. Whymper says that the largest map of Ecuador yet published is full of imaginary rivers and of wonderful mountain ranges that no eye ever looked upon. It is set forth on all maps of the equatorial Andes that they are divided into two chains parallel to each other. But Mr. Whymper says that there are no two lines of Cordilleras in this latitude that are even approximately parallel to each other, and he found one mountain range extending north and south for fifty miles and attaining a height of 15,000 feet that did not appear on any map. When the geographers, who are all enthusiasts in the cause of African exploration, get through with that continent, perhaps they will set about completing the map of South America.

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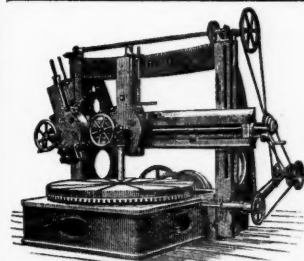
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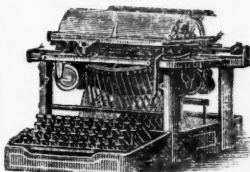
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TO ENABLE US TO

Carry Out New Plans

FOR THIS BUSINESS.

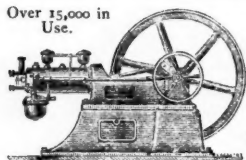
*All Our Boys' Clothing,
All Our Men's Clothing,
All Our Tailoring Goods.
All Our Gents' Furnishing
Goods*

Exceedingly Low Prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.,

818, 820 AND 822 CHESTNUT STREET.
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Over 15,000 in Use.



OTTO
Gas Engine.

Twin Engines.
Engines & Pumps
Combined.
Engines for Electric Light.

Gas Consumption is 25 to 75 per cent. less than in any other gas engine, per break horse-power.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILA.



21 & 23 South Sixth Street, and S.E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1884, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German, free to all applicants.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,
TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,
AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS
ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM F. HUSTON.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.



CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 90

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.

ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH · AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
Henry Winsor,
William H. Trotter,
Albert F. Damon,

Samuel Field,
Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas McKean,
John Lowber Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
John A. Brown,
Edward S. Buckley,
George Whitney,
Robert M. Lewis,
Henry H. Houston.

CHARLES PLATT, President.
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-President.
WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-President.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia,

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The acts Company as EXECUTOR, ADMINIS-
TRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND
EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the
courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.
As additional security, the Company has a special
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell, William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark, John B. Gest,
George F. Tyler, Edward T. Steel,
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas Drake,
Thomas McKean, C. A. Griscom,
John C. Bullitt.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF
MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-
TOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver,
Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER
GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description,
such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certifi-
cates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry,
etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, Charles S. Hinchman,
Edward C. Knight, Clayton French,
J. Barlow Moorhead, W. Rotch Wister,
Charles S. Pancoast, Alfred Fidler,
Thomas MacKellar, Daniel Donovan,
John J. Stadiger, Wu, J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant.